# EXHIBIT 3

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

Docket No. 01-12257-PBS

CITIZENS FOR CONSUMER JUSTICE, ET AL.

Plaintiffs

v.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES, et al Defendants

TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARIANNE B. BOWLER UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

HELD ON FEBRUARY 2, 2006

#### APPEARANCES:

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For Dey, Inc.: Chris Palermo, Esquire, Kelley Drye & Warren LLP, 101 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10178, (212) 808-7800.

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1	4 notice, and I've just received from Mr. Nalven the order in
2	which he would like to proceed here and
3	MR. NALVEN: Yes, Your Honor, I shared that by
4	telephone with all counsel previously. I received no
5	objection. No joinder but no objection and so I provided it to
6	the Court this morning.
7	THE COURT: Is there any objection?
8	MR. THEODOROU: Well, I don't really know which the
9	order is, but I assume that we're
10	THE COURT: Can you show Mr. Theodorou?
11	MR. THEODOROU: Hopefully I'm first.
12	MR. MANGI: I have a copy here.
13	THE COURT: I could say something, Mr. Theodorou, but
14	I won't.
15	MR. NALVEN: Your Honor, as I explained to Mr. Duffy,
16	the two matters at the bottom of the list I believe are off the
17	calendar because they've been resolved and one of those is
18	Mr. Theodorou's.
19	MR. THEODOROU: Yes, Your Honor
20	THE COURT: Which
21	MR. THEODOROU:1894, the motion to compel
22	production of documents from the Union of Operating Engineers.
23	Judge Saris had argument on that on Friday. We have submitted
24	orders. Plaintiffs have submitted their own proposed order and
25	it's before Judge Saris.

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Theodore Hess-Mahan from the law firm of Shapiro Haber & Urmy, and I represent Empire Blue Cross Blue Shield, which is the movant on the motion for protective order, 1682.

THE COURT: I'll hear you.

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MR. HESS-MAHAN: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. This is a very simple, straightforward motion, Your Honor. Just to give you some background, this is not the first time that my client's been subpoenaed by the defendants in this case. were served in April of 2004 with a 26 document request and request for deposition topics which over the course of several months were negotiated and narrowed somewhat but resulted in Empire producing close to 30,000 pages of documents and two deposition witnesses for full day depositions at which they testified in large part on the very areas which defendants are now pressing to have additional depositions; that is on physician administered drugs. And the situation we find ourselves in now since the class certification order is that we are no longer really a member of the class. As a non-party here, it's a different burden. It's whether it's unduly burdensome. I submit respectfully, Your Honor, that enough is enough. We've produced 30,000 pages of documents. We produced two witnesses for two days of depositions. They've testified at length as the reply memo and the attached deposition transcripts, Exhibits D and E, show. At this point there really isn't much more that we can provide. We've responded to

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the document request, given them additional documents in response to a subsequent subpoena. But at this point in the game, there really isn't a reason why they need to take a deposition witness in advance. It would be large and duplicative discovery. There's nothing new that they're going to discover here. They've done the discovery on Empire's use or non-use of AWP and how they handled physician administered drugs. At this point, Your Honor, we'd be just asking to be relieved of the burden of having to come back with additional witnesses who are simply going to give the same testimony.

THE COURT: I'll hear you.

Thank you, Your Honor. Respectfully, MR. NALVEN: there really can be no dispute first that this discovery is still relevant. The discovery here clearly goes to the heart It's third party payers, like Empire, that the of the case. plaintiffs claim were duped by the alleged AWP scheme and the practices and knowledge of one of the biggest insurers in this country are surely relevant to the claims and defenses in this litigation. The fact that Empire is based in New York and not Massachusetts is of no moment. Empire says that the discovery is irrelevant because the classes are limited to Massachusetts, but Judge Saris' class certification order, which was just issued on Monday, defines the classes to include third party payers who made purchases of drugs in Massachusetts. Empire has admitted in its papers that at least it has made on

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at least a few occasions payments to prescribers in

Massachusetts. So they very likely are, in fact, a class

member. But even if Empire's somehow not a class member-
THE COURT: I mean a few occasions, what does that

mean in terms of raw numbers?

MR. NALVEN: Your Honor, in their reply paper they mention that they have some members who lived or received treatment in Massachusetts. We haven't, there's no, you know, significant record on what their contacts are, but we would submit that it's very likely that they have paid prescribers in Massachusetts. For example, a New York resident who needs to go to Mass General to receive treatment is probably something that happens quite often. But even if somehow they're not a member of this particular class, it's still very relevant. plaintiffs expert, Dr. Hartman, relies on data that he received from Blue Cross Blue Shield of Kansas City, a Missouri third party payer, for some of his analysis regarding the so-called Massachusetts classes. I highly doubt that the plaintiffs in this case would say that the actions and knowledge of a third party payer in New York are irrelevant to the so-called nationwide AWP scheme. And Your Honor has already granted discovery similar to that that's being requested.

With respect to the burden here, Your Honor, I think that it's also not very burdensome at all. With respect to documents that were requested in the subpoena, Empire has

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already produced those documents, so all we're talking about is a single 30(b)(6) deposition.

THE COURT: It can be done in one day?

MR. NALVEN: I believe so. They have already identified two people to speak to the narrow focused topics that we've negotiated. It's not a very large, you know, it's not a very expansive set of topics that we've asked for and, you know, it seems to us that it could be done very quickly depending on the schedules of course of the witnesses. willing to travel to them. They don't have to travel anywhere, and the discovery, I just want to add, Your Honor, the discovery that Mr. Hess-Mahan referred to regarding what was done earlier was simply not on the specific topics that we've identified here. They're very narrow, focused topics and the witnesses before were not knowledgeable about these particular specific narrowed topics. And so we just don't see that Empire has identified that there's a significant burden here and, you know, we just want to ask them some narrow focused questions about documents they've already produced. It doesn't seem to us that it's going to be a long or a taxing deposition.

MR. HESS-MAHAN: May I just briefly be heard? As to the number of subscribers that we have that are treated in Massachusetts these are purely incidental. These are folks who lived in New York, moved to Massachusetts. There maybe some who in fact got treatment in Massachusetts but because of the

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geographic territory we're talking about, which is lower state
New York, we're not talking about a whole lot of people. It's
going to be a very, very few. And there certainly wasn't any
sort of, you know, there wasn't no intention to cover people
who are now within the class of patients who are covered.
With respect to testimony that was already given, I
just direct the Court's attention to page three of the reply
memo and the citations there to the record. There has already
been, and again the subpoena here is specifically on oncology
drugs. That's exactly what the two witnesses who have already
testified in full day depositions have testified regarding.
They gave the knowledge that was available to the company
Empire at the time, and all we'd really be doing is rehashing
what's already been discussed and basically, you know,
authenticating documents, which again, the burden compared to -
and we're perfectly willing to authenticate those documents.
There's no dispute from us.
THE COURT: Well, it doesn't seem to me that's it's
overly burdensome. I'll limit it to one day. The two people
have been identified. They're willing to travel to you. I
don't think that's unreasonable.
MR. NALVEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. So the motion to quash is
denied but the deposition is limited to one day.
MR. HESS-MAHAN: Thank you.

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THE COURT: All right, moving on to docket entry number 1770.

MR. MANGI: Thank you, Your Honor, Adel Mangi from Patterson and Belknap on behalf of defendants. The subpoena at issue here, Your Honor, was issued on April 9, 2004. United, the recipient of the subpoena, is a particularly critical part of defendants industry sample because of their status as a major national insurer. That subpoena was issued almost two years ago now, but to date United has made only a limited production of documents. It's produced some documents from a prior litigation production and it's produced some contracts. United has refused to produce documents responsive to defendants narrowed production demands and United has refused to produce any witnesses for deposition. The only arguments that United has put forward to excuse their non-compliance with the subpoena are arguments that Your Honor has previously ruled on, not in reference to one or two health plans but in relation to 10 health plans now.

Most recently in November of 2005 Your Honor heard a motion to compel against six Blue Cross Blue Shield plans and the arguments there were identical to the issues raised here. The documents sought were identical to the documents sought here and the deposition focus are slightly narrower for United. Previously in January of `05 Your Honor ordered discovery to proceed against Health Net which was substantially broader then

the discovery sought here because that also encompassed self administered drugs whereas the focus is now purely on physician administered drugs. And of course there were previous motions, in November of `04 against Aetna, Cigna, Humana and Judge Saris also ordered discovery to proceed against health plans in April of 2004.

In sum, Your Honor, what we have here is a situation where for almost two years United has engaged in every possible effort to delay and stall this discovery and is now seeking to be rewarded for that by being excused from production.

Defendants ask that United be held in the same standard as all the other health plans that have been subpoenaed in this litigation, ordered to make a good faith production to the same narrow demands we've addressed to other health plans. As to the substance of the request, we've previously argued those before Your Honor so I won't take the Court's time with them again, but I'm available to respond to any specific points my learned friend Mr. Prame may raise for United.

THE COURT: All right. I'll hear you.

MR. PRAME: Thank you, Your Honor, Michael Prame from Groom Law Group in Washington on behalf of United Health Care. United submits there are four reasons why the Court should deny the motion to compel. I believe my colleague underestimates or understates United's efforts to comply with the subpoena. They have not been recalcitrant. In 2004 United spent over 250

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staff hours identifying, collecting and producing over 25,000 pages of material pursuant to the request that the defendants were making at that time. The second reason why the motion should be denied, the additional discovery that the defendants are now seeking United submits would be unduly burdensome in that it would take thousands of hours over a six month period to respond to those requests to the extent, at least in particular one item it may not even be possible to do that. The discovery sought also as been discussed earlier has not be tailored to the classes that have been certified by the Court. Third, United submits the defendants have already obtained the sample that the Court authorized them to get. They have taken the depositions and obtained discovery from over 50% of the insured lives in the United States and health plans and insurers covering more than 50% of the classes that were certified by the Court. And fourth, the motion to compel is not timely.

To focus a little bit upon what happened in 2004,
United did receive the subpoena in April of 2004. They filed
their objections and immediately turned around and started
discussing with counsel what it was that defendants were
seeking from them. That was a three-month process, Your Honor.
In August of 2004 there was an agreement reached as to what we
produce for documents. United turned around those documents,
spent 250 hours over the next two months gathering,

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	identifying, collecting those documents from sites nationwide.
	Many of these documents were archived off site. They pulled
	those back. Others were in computer archives, pulled those
	back. United completed its document production in November of
	2004. As I said, all tolled it was 250 staff hours, 25,000
	pages of material and outside legal fees in connection with
	negotiating the scope of the subpoena, reviewing documents for
	production hit the six figure mark. United completes its
	production in November of 2004. It's not until nearly June of
	2005 defendants come back and say we'd really like more, May
	$27^{\mathrm{th}}$ . We negotiated with them again for another month and a
	half. And after that month and a half United simply said it's
:	too burdensome. Now let me speak to that burden. One of the
	things that they request is for United to produce its fee
	schedules for the period 1997 to 2003. There are
	70,000 fee schedules for that period. Those fee schedules in
	United's computer
	THE COURT: Isn't this available though in electronic
	format?
	MR. PRAME: Comprised of billions of rows of computer
	code. United can't even say that they have the system band
	with to download that type of information. To the extent that

they do, they estimate it's going to take 20 employees full

We had offered during the negotiation to do a representative

time for four months to download that, to get that information.

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sample of fee schedules and it was rejected.

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THE COURT: Why isn't that a reasonable place to start?

MR. MANGI: Your Honor, on the specific issue of fee schedules defendants have had some experience dealing with fee schedule productions from health plans to date. Your Honor has ordered that production many times and we've received it from a number of health plans. In no case to date has the production of fee schedules proved a burden because as Your Honor indicated it's a simple electronic download. They're not even field issues as there can sometimes be with claims data. Now insofar as there are unique issues pertaining to United's fee schedule production we have asked for a specific identification of what the problems are so that we can work with United to find a reasonable solution. We have received no technical specifications as to where this problem is coming up that makes United unique. We would submit that if United's obligation to produce documents in response to the subpoena is made clear we are then willing to work with United. If it's a simple technical roadblock that we can resolve we're willing to do that. If it cannot and we need to sample fee schedules then we'll do that.

THE COURT: Well, I think you have to at least share with your brother the source of the technical problem. If it's been feasible for everyone else, I don't know why it's such a

1 problem. 2 MR. PRAME: Yeah, I mean, we outlined in our papers, Your Honor. We've discussed with them the issue. Even--3 4 THE COURT: Well, your brother's just telling me that 5 he doesn't know. 6 MR. PRAME: With all do respect, Your Honor, we have 7 been dealing with a separate attorney at that law firm until 8 August of this year. We had these discussions with her. 9 Mr. Mangi, we've had more recent discussions with in September. 10 We started over from square one with Mr. Mangi in September. 11 We had told them --12 THE COURT: Well, apparently he is not satisfied with 13 your explanation in terms of the technical problems that make 14 your company unique from all the others. 15 MR. PRAME: And we would be happy to continue that 16 discussion. We've outlined in our paper that it's billions of 17 lines of computer code. Even in the letter that we sent 18 proposing the sample, we said we'll give you 10 contracts from 19 Massachusetts for each year, 10 fee schedules and for those fee 20 schedules you identify the drugs that you want and we'll go 21 back and get them. 22 THE COURT: And how many fee schedules are there on 23 average per year? I mean, I'd like to know what the - if you 24

say 10 what portion of the sample that is?

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MR. PRAME: Yeah, a couple of concepts, Your Honor.

1	The fee schedule just doesn't focus on drugs. The fee
2	schedule with providers is every type of fee for service that
3	they provide.
4	THE COURT: Sure, I realize that.
5	MR. PRAME: The drug, as I understand it, the drug
6	components of those fee schedules get updated twice a year.
7	THE COURT: But you didn't answer my question. If
8	you say we're willing to provide 10, well if 10 of 50, that's
9	significant, but if it's 10 of 200 it's perhaps not as
10	significant. So I'm trying to get a sense of what it is
11	MR. PRAME: Yeah.
12	THE COURT:you're willing to offer.
13	MR. PRAME: Yeah. We had, as I said there are
14	70,000
15	THE COURT: Do you know the answer to my question?
16	MR. PRAME: There are 70,000 fee schedules, Your
17	Honor from the
18	THE COURT: For the time periods?
19	MR. PRAME:`97 to 2003. We had
20	THE COURT: 70,000 and you telling me you would
21	provide 10?
22	MR. PRAME: No, we would provide 70, we've done 10
23	for each year for the Boston area, and what that was being
24	projected was 80 hours worth of work over two to three week
25	period to do that.

1 THE COURT: Well, I think 70 out of 70,000 is 2 probably not statistically significant. Mr. Mangi? 3 Thank you, Your Honor. If I may address MR. MANGI: 4 the specific issue of fee schedules and then I'll address the 5 other issues if Your Honor pleases. It sounds to me, first of 6 all in relation to communications United has had with Collins 7 at Patterson Belknap, I've reviewed all those files and all the 8 logs of phone conversations and was involved in some. 9 appears to me that the source of United's problem insofar has 10 be able to--11 THE COURT: You can be seated while your brother 12 arques. 13 MR. PRAME: Thank you. 14 MR. MANGI: --insofar as I've been able to ascertain 15 to date pertains to fees for physician services that have no 16 relation to drug administration. We're not interested in those 17 fees. We've made that clear to United as to other plans. We're interested in the fee schedules pertaining to drugs and 18 19 in the fee schedules pertaining to services incident to drug 20 administration. There are a number of relatively simple ways 21 to pull the services incident to drug administration. 22 claim systems they can be pulled by reference to the same 23 overarching claims number that pertain to drugs. In others we 24 have and can provide again a list of administration specific 25 codes. To put this in context, Your Honor, the fee schedule

production to date no third party health plan has even asked for any cost from fee schedule production to be reimbursed because they've proved nominal. And again, I would submit that once the obligation to United to produce is made clear any issues can be resolved expeditiously.

If I may respond briefly to a couple of other points that my learned friend made. In relation to productions to date and the issue of burden, the mere volume of pages that have been produced says nothing as to the nature of the documents that have been produced. To put that issue in context, United has not produced any documents reflecting its knowledge of critical issues such as margin, the existence of margin, expectation of margin, which is at the core of plaintiffs' case. In relation to the burden of producing those additional documents we suspect it's nominal. In fact in a letter from July United told us that they had already identified the documents that they needed to produce as to margin. They just haven't produced them.

As to the issue of our not having focused purely on United's Massachusetts operations, well again, that's a simple point. There is no claim in this case that there was a Massachusetts specific fraud. The claim is of a nationwide fraud. It so happens that the class that's been certified in this context is Massachusetts specific, but proving or disproving it and plaintiffs' theories is a consequence of the

knowledge of the industry as a whole. So United's knowledge on these issues is absolutely critical.

And finally in terms of the fact that we subpoenaed other plans in addition to United is the identical argument made by the group of Blues plans saying, well, others have produced so we shouldn't have to. Well, Your Honor, this is a bit of chicken and egg. You'll recall the Blues plan said, well, United has been subpoenaed so we shouldn't have to produce and here we see United making the same argument. They're all critical parts of the same industry sample. Some are major players. Some are smaller players. United's subpoena's been outstanding for some two years now and we submit they should be ordered to produce.

MR. PRAME: May I be heard, Your Honor?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. PRAME: A couple of additional points, and I want to make sure that it's clear, we were not posing to produce our entire fee schedule. What I was talking about was producing the schedules as they related to drugs and those numbers that I was referencing was specifically related to the drug issue. I think the inference that we have been withholding documents is misleading. We have produced every single document that they requested back and we negotiated back in 2004, every single one. They came back in June 2005 and said, notwithstanding that we want more. So we have produced everything that had

1	been agreed to, but our objection on burden is not limited to
2	the fee schedules. We have the same issue for claims data.
3	For claims data we've told them on multiple occasions, we've
4	written them series of letters of how many hours it's going to
5	take and how long it's going to take. The current request is
6	estimated 450 hours over a three to six month period to produce
7	data for Arizona and Massachusetts for 1997 to 2003.
8	THE COURT: Well, I'm going to grant the motion, and
9	I suggest that you sit down and see if there is some way that
10	by providing them some technical information they may be able
11	to expedite the process for you. Agreeable?
12	MR. MANGI: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: All right.
14	MR. PRAME: With all do respect, Your Honor, I assume
15	that the points that we have made in our briefs would be within
16	the record and the reasons why you're denying the motion would
17	include those arguments that we have made on other points.
18	THE COURT: So noted.
19	MR. PRAME: Thank you, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: All right, moving on. Docket entry
21	number 1907.
22	MR. NALVEN: Your Honor, before you you have six
23	motions, the following six motions listed on the argument list
24	that I provided to the Court this morning. All of these six
25	motions deal with subpoenas that were sent to four

1	THE COURT: Right.
2	MR. NALVEN:Massachusetts's third party payers,
3	Tufts, Neighborhood Health Plan, Fallon and Harvard Pilgrim
4	Community Health Plan. Because all of these, because the
5	protective order motions and the motions to quash address the
6	same subpoenas I would recommend to the Court that the Court
7	consider all of these motions together. I can address on
8	behalf of plaintiffs the arguments for plaintiffs' protective
9	order motion. I would recommend to the Court that the Court
10	include in this global argument the arguments of third party
11	payer counsel who are here today and are prepared to step up
12	THE COURT: All right.
13	MR. NALVEN:and perhaps it would be useful for you
14	to have before you all counsel at one time.
15	THE COURT: I agree.
16	(Pause)
17	UNIDENTIFIED: Would the Court like counsel for the
18	third party payers to identify themselves?
19	THE COURT: I certainly would.
20	MS. JOSEPHSON: Good morning, Your Honor, I'm Anne
21	Josephson from Kotin, Crabtree & Strong. I represent Tufts
22	Associated Health Plan.
23	THE COURT: Thank you.
24	MS. JOSEPHSON: Thank you.
25	MS. BANNING: Good morning, Your Honor, my name is

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Susan Banning from Hemenway & Barnes. I represent Neighborhood Health Plan.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. SATURLEY: Good morning, Your Honor, William
Saturley from Nelson, Kinder, Mosseau & Saturley. And in this
matter I speak for Fallon Community Health Plan.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

MR. SATURLEY: Thank you.

MR. NALVEN: Your Honor, now on behalf of plaintiffs I will address together, because the arguments are almost identical, motions 1907 and 1909. 1907 is directed to the subpoenas issued to Tufts and Neighborhood Health Plan, and 1909 is directed to the subpoenas issued to Fallon and Harvard The issue of discovery of non-parties, that is absent class members, is an issue that the Court has dealt with on several occasions before. What's critical to understand is that when the issue was first raised with Judge Saris, Judge Saris understood and expressly acknowledged that discovery of absent class members was generally frowned upon absent a showing of a specific need. The defendants argued to Judge Saris and have argued to you repeatedly that the reason that they needed discovery of absent class members is because they had constructed a representative sample of third party payers from around the country and that they needed the specific third party payers whom they had subpoenaed and they took the

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depositions of over 40 third party payers - they're seeking as well - the two that you previously saw on the basis that they had constructed this representative sample. They argued and we've set forth in our papers on four or five occasions when they represented to Judge Saris and to you that the reason that they needed the specific discovery of an identified health plan provider was because it was a key part of that representative sample.

Defendants have already taken over 40 health plans covering over 50% of the covered lives in the United States. It really begs the question at this point now that they have obtained all of the health plans discovery that constituted their representative sample why are they back here now seeking further discovery of four Massachusetts health plans? defendants have a representative sample in the first place as they have represented to the Court, and if they did, why is it that at this point they require more? The defendants respond to that argument which is set forth in our papers by saying in essence the world has changed since they constructed their representative sample. What they say to the Court is Judge Saris has certified two specific Massachusetts only classes and so that as a result now they need to drill down into Massachusetts third party payers. You did hear from Mr. Mangi just one moment ago that the proof with respect to the Massachusetts class will be demonstrated by the knowledge of

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the industry as a whole which is the reason that they continue to pursue discovery of third party payers nationally. again begs the question why select four more Massachusetts third party payers? Let me note, Your Honor, that they have already taken two depositions, I'm sorry, three depositions of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts which were granted by Your Honor in November. And they have also already taken discovery and four depositions from Harvard Pilgrim Community Health Plan. These two Health Plans together compromise more than 50% of the covered lives in Massachusetts. Your Honor, I work here in Massachusetts, you work here in Massachusetts. They have discovery from Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Harvard Pilgrim. They are now seeking discovery from Tufts, Fallon, Neighborhood Health and more discovery from Harvard Pilgrim. Are you aware of any health plan providers other than those five in Massachusetts? This is not a representative sample even of Massachusetts, even if it were needed, this is every covered life in Massachusetts. isn't a representative sample, Your Honor. This is a census that they are seeking. You know, the Nielson Company does their sample of all American television watchers with 400 families. It seems to defy credulity that the defendants really need discovery of virtually every covered life in Massachusetts.

Three more very brief points, Your Honor. Number

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one, the discovery of third party payers has been undertaken entirely through the course of this proceeding through the Track 1 defendants, and it was the Track 1 defendants who had represented to you that the defendants had constructed a representative sample. As Your Honor knows Track 1 discovery concluded at the end of August. So the subpoenas that were sent to my brothers' and sisters' clients were sent by Track 2 Track 2 defendants after all were permitted to take discovery until December 3<sup>rd</sup>. But it's clear from the subpoenas and from their attachments and from the content of their attachments that these subpoenas, that the Track 2 defendants are acting no more as agents for the Track 1 defendants in this discovery effort and it's utterly a subterfuge to permit the Track 1 defendants to extend their discovery campaign against absent class members. What is the proof of that? The attachment to the subpoena is virtually identical to the attachments to the subpoenas sent by the Track 1 defendants. What is the other proof of that? There are a list of drugs that the companies want information concerning on those subpoenas. Among those lists are 147 drugs that were manufactured by the Track 1 defendants. They, one of the manufacturers sending the subpoenas, had submitted, the subpoena that they had submitted had only five day drugs on it but 147 Track 1 drugs.

And again, Your Honor, two more very small points.

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Number one, as Your Honor knows there is a CMO in place in this case which requires 21 days notice. The subpoenas that were sent to Fallon and to Harvard Community Health Plan were sent on I think something like 11 and nine days notice respectfully, respectively. Why is that? Well because they were sent too close to the December 3rd Track 2 cutoff in order to provide sufficient notice. On that ground alone they should be stricken. I want to add as well one small point. Dey's responses it indicates that while my brothers' and sisters' clients before you today are not cooperating with the subpoena that Harvard Pilgrim Community Health Plan is complying with the subpoena and subsequent to Dey's submission of that representation Harvard Community did submit to the parties, and I provided it to the Court yesterday an extensive objection submitted by Harvard Pilgrim. So on those grounds, Your Honor, plaintiffs submit that these subpoenas should be quashed, that the protective order should be granted and that no further discovery is needed or should be allowed against the health plans in Massachusetts.

THE COURT: All right. Responding?

MR. PALERMO: Good morning, Your Honor, Chris Palermo on behalf of Dey. Your Honor, as counsel for plaintiffs has acknowledged, the issue of discovery against the absent class members has already been considered by the Court and the Court has already permitted on two occasions absent class member

1	discovery. The issue is relevance
2	THE COURT: The issue is why were they so late?
3	MR. PALERMO: In terms of
4	THE COURT: The 21 days?
5	MR. PALERMO: Well, Your Honor, I believe CMO 10
6	permits, and I think it's CMO 10, permits notice to third party
7	payers on seven days notice, Your Honor, and I believe that
8	that's
9	THE COURT: What's your position on that?
10	MR. NALVEN: Your Honor, that's flatly incorrect.
11	We've attached the CMO to our papers and we've explained why
12	that argument is incorrect.
13	THE COURT: Point it out to me then.
14	MR. PALERMO: Your Honor, I'll have to look in our
15	papers. It was in our opposition to the plaintiffs' motion.
16	THE COURT: Well, do you have it in front of you?
17	MR. PALERMO: I'll have to get it, Your Honor. Just
18	one moment.
19	(Pause)
20	MR. PALERMO: I apologize, Your Honor.
21	(Pause)
22	THE COURT: Do you have it, Mr. Nalven, where you
23	could
24	MR. PALERMO: Your Honor, it's Exhibits G and H to
25	the proposition to the plaintiffs' motion, Your Honor.

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1 THE COURT: Let's see if I can pull it up 2 electronically. 3 (Pause) 4 Your Honor, on and I'm sorry, Your MR. PALERMO: 5 Honor, at September 27, 2004 Exhibit F and, Your Honor, the 6 Court had ruled that defendants could notice third party payer 7 depositions on seven days notice provided that the defendants did not notice more than 10 depositions in any one week. 8 9 MR. NALVEN: Your Honor, Your Honor, I'm sorry, 10 you're looking at me so I assume you would like me to respond. 11 Your Honor, there was a hearing as counsel notes on September 12 27, 2004. That hearing involved third party subpoenas that 13 were noticed on more than 21 days notice. The issue before the 14 Court was whether having noticed those subpoenas because of 15 scheduling changes among the third parties whether those 16 depositions could proceed on less than 21 days notice having 17 been previously noticed properly. 18 THE COURT: The date of that again was September --19 MR. NALVEN: September 27, 2004. But, Your Honor, 20 respectfully, you did not modify nor do I believe you intended 21 to modify Judge Saris' CMO 10 with your September 27th order. 22 What you said simply was with respect to properly noticed 23 subpoenas if there's a result of scheduling issues with the 24 non-parties the deposition needed to proceed on less than 21 25 days notice, having been properly noticed that it could proceed

1 on seven days notice. In fact, Your Honor, as I mentioned, 2 this is the second time that Harvard Pilgrim Community Health 3 has been subpoenaed in this proceeding, and I'll just note for 4 you, Your Honor, that the first time the defendants noticed the 5 deposition of Harvard Pilgrim they noticed it on exactly 21 6 days notice. It's only with respect to these last two 7 depositions, which bumped up against the December 3rd deadline 8 that the 21 day notice violated. 9 THE COURT: Well that's what's most bothersome to me, 10 you know, I mean--11 MR. PALERMO: Well, Your Honor, on that front I would 12 note that the plaintiffs noticed the IMS request one day before 13 the close of discovery, Your Honor. That would not be 14 sufficient notice under the 21 day rule. 15 THE COURT: Well tit for tat is not the approach 16 here. 17 MR. PALERMO: And, and clearly given the delay till 18 now, Your Honor, in February the issue of the timing of the 19 notice, they've had ample notice and time now, Your Honor, to 20 address it. 21 MR. NALVEN: I only note, Your Honor, with respect to 22 the IMS request that was a document request not a deposition 23 notice not subject to CMO 10. That matter also has been 24 resolved. 25 THE COURT: All right. I'll take it under

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1 advisement. I'll take a break and then I'll give you a 2 ruling. 3 MR. PALERMO: Your Honor, would you like me to 4 address the other issues that --5 THE COURT: Sure. 6 MR. PALERMO: --plaintiffs' counsel raised? 7 THE COURT: Go through it all and then I'll take a 8 break and come back and give you a ruling. 9 MR. PALERMO: Well, Your Honor, there's clearly a 10 need for the discovery. It's relevant to the Massachusetts 11 Class three that the Court had certified and is clearly, it 12 goes to the heart of those allegations. Plaintiffs' counsel 13 had referenced the discovery against Blue Cross Blue Shield. 14 That is one, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Your 15 Honor, that's one plan. Your Honor, we submit that one plan 16 alone is insufficient in terms of demonstrating industry knowledge and the methodologies that are used by the plans. 17 18 Dey needs and the Track 2 defendants need discovery on industry 19 knowledge relating to the third party payers' understandings 20 and expectations and how they went about reimbursing. 21 of the scope of the subpoena, there are issues relating to 22 cross subsidization between the brand and generic drugs. With 23 respect to the issue of Dey being a Track 2 defendant, Your 24 Honor, Track 2 defendants are entitled to take discovery and to 25

pursue discovery and Dey did so recognizing how the Court had

1 ruled in its class certification decision with respect to 2 certifying the Massachusetts class. That's the focus of that 3 discovery and it's clearly relevant to that discovery. 4 MR. NALVEN: Your Honor, I did not address the issues 5 of burden to the Massachusetts third party payers because 6 counsel for those third party payers are here today and I know 7 that they would like --8 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 9 MR. NALVEN: --to be heard with respect to burden. 10 THE COURT: I'll hear you. 11 MS. BANNING: I'm at the end, Your Honor, Susan 12 Banning for Neighborhood Health Plan. With respect to 13 Neighborhood Health Plan that is our argument really, burden, 14 whether it is analyzed under an absent class member under Rule 15 In our view Dey has not made any showing that they need 16 discovery from this particular health plan or that the need 17 outweighs the significant burden. 18 THE COURT: How many subscribers do you have? 19 MS. BANNING: We have approximately 125,000 members, 20 Your Honor, and approximately 300 employees. What NHP does, it 21 was founded to serve, bring managed care to underserved 22 populations. Today approximately 80% of its members are on 23 Medicaid and what NHP does is it contracts with Mass Health.

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care. NHP does not have any in-house counsel. It has on staff

It's a Mass Health managed care organization to provide that

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a grand total of two pharmacists, one of which has already spent significant time going through these requests and trying to analyze what would be needed. NHP certainly is not a major national insurer or anything like the things that other people have been talking about.

What we did try to do, Your Honor, and even that took a significant amount of time, and I heard a lot about timing and obviously when I got this subpoena I did not know of all these various orders, but just with respect to NHP, Your Honor, contrary to what Dey says, the subpoena to NHP, the original subpoena, was served on November 14<sup>th</sup>. The documents were due on November 23<sup>rd</sup>. The deposition was scheduled for December 2<sup>nd</sup>. I sent three separate pieces of correspondence to Dey including objections, did not get a response, and that was when we filed the motion for a protective order. They never would even tell me that they were taken the deposition off for December 2<sup>nd</sup>. They did not tell me plaintiffs had filed a motion. I had to get that information by calling around to other people.

After all this happened, Your Honor, Dey sent what they called a reduced list of drugs and a reduced list of requests. And we did nonetheless try to respond to that despite all of these different motions that are outstanding. And in document number 2089, Your Honor, and the attachment 1 to that, it's our motion to file a supplemental affidavit of Pamela Siren. And what we try to do in that in the event Your

Honor does order discovery is in paragraph 10 NHP explains
what they could produce from the reduced list tabbing it to
their different request, and in paragraph 10 of that affidavit
it lists things like physician fee schedules, contracts with
current and former PBM's et cetera. But what NHP also does is
try to explain why with respect to their size and their
resources in both this affidavit and the other affidavit of
Ms. Siren, this would be an incredible burden and those
arguments, Your Honor, range from everything that we cannot
access our information by J codes. And the best way to see the
dramatic difference is between this J code list of many drugs
and the way NHP accesses its drugs is to look at Judge Saris'
list of drugs and the recent order. That is how they foresee
then can access drugs. They go onto explain why things like
trying to retrieve every piece of correspondence with
providers, every contract out there which there are over 5,000
on site, the rest stored, is for this size organization an
incredible burden and so, again, even with the reduced list we
did try to say what we could produce with the original list.
We filed a variety of objections.
THE COURT: Now you're non-profit?
MS. BANNING: Yes, Your Honor, we are.
THE COURT: All right.
MR. PALERMO: Your Honor, I'm sorry, would you like
me to address the burden issues with respect to each

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THE COURT: Well one each time if it's easier for you to keep track of the argument. Go ahead.

MR. PALERMO: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, with respect to the issue of the communications with Dey upon receipt of the subpoena that's addressed in our papers, Your Honor, their communications were misaddressed to a lawyer. It should have been addressed to one lawyer, Kelley Drye, and they got the person's name wrong, so we were unaware of that communication till a subsequent communication with my associate Ms. Trewick and as soon as we became aware of that we communicated with them. We've expressed our willingness to try and work with them to narrow the scope. We continue to be willing to try and address issues relating to burden but they are--

THE COURT: What's the significance of such a small plan?

MR. PALERMO: Well, Your Honor, we're trying, the allegations in the complaint are so broad that we want to get a cross section of plans. Blue Cross Blue Shield obviously is a very large plan, Your Honor. Tufts and Harvard Pilgrim are smaller plans and Neighborhood and Fallon are smaller scope plans so what we've tried to do is get a range of plans, Your Honor, and we think that the four subpoenas are not excessive and that it's important for us to be able to have discovery relating to, again, a cross section of those plans.

THE COURT: Ms. Josephson?

MS. JOSEPHSON: Thank you. Your Honor, Tufts associated Health Plan is the operational arm of a number of related Massachusetts related third party payers that I'll just refer to as Tufts Health Plan. It's the third largest--

THE COURT: Covering how many people?

MS. JOSEPHSON: It covers just over 600,000 members, and this makes Tufts Health Plan comparable in size as counsel for Dey has just said to Harvard Pilgrim whose enrollment is somewhere between 700 and 800,000 members. In fact, Dey Inc. concedes in its opposition papers to the plaintiffs' motion for protective order that it actually chose to direct the subpoena to Tufts Health Plan precisely because it was comparable in size to Harvard Pilgrim. But the defendants have already obtained discovery from Harvard Pilgrim from this comparable health plan. So in seeking discovery from Tufts Health Plan Dey Inc. is going beyond a representative sample here and it's seeking discovery of the only two health plans in this particular size bracket, Harvard Pilgrim and Tufts.

There's no dispute and Dey seems to concede that it is entitled to discovery from absent class members such as Tufts Health Plan really only on a showing of need and it has to meet several criteria including two that I wanted to talk about. First, upon a showing that the discovery is not unduly burdensome. And second, that the information is not available

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from the representative parties. Now, the central justification for issuing these subpoenas to all of these Massachusetts health plans in the first place, and you'll see it in the memos in opposition, was that at the time the subpoenas were issued there were actually no Massachusetts health plans that were parties to this case, and that was true at that time. But everything has changed because this past Monday on January 30<sup>th</sup> when Judge Saris issued the consolidated order she certified Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts as a representative party of Massachusetts third party payers. So that problem that the defendants had that justified these subpoenas is solved. There is no more need to take this broad sample now that you have a clearly certified representative of this class of third party payers that's an actual party to the case. The question at this point is why and how badly do the defendants need discovery from Tufts Health Plan? What could Tufts Health Plan actually offer here that's not cumulative or duplicative where there is now a representative Massachusetts health plan who's a plaintiff in this case and where the defendants already have discovery from a health plan that it concedes is actually comparable in size to Tufts Health Plan. Between discovery from Blue Cross Blue Shield and Harvard, the defendants already have information that covers more than 50%, I have no idea of the percentage, but close to 3,000,000 covered lives in Massachusetts, there is no need to seek

discovery from Tufts Health Plan.

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There also can be no material dispute, there's been no dispute to the information we've provided by affidavit and supplemental affidavit about the enormous time, expense, cost, opportunity cost in terms of diverting attention from vital and time sensitive business that Tufts Health Plan staff needs to attend to that would be required in responding to this To comply just with Dey's narrowed request, the 12 document categories that it sent as a compromise proposal, to comply just with that we would estimate would require 1,500 hours of time, nine months of a full-time equivalence time just to retrieve and organize the information for production, and the cost of this labor alone comes to just short of \$80,000. After retrieval of this information, it would then have to be reviewed for responsiveness, confidentiality designations and assertions of privilege.

And there's one other thing that I can't overemphasize, the addition of Blue Cross Blue Shield as a party to this case adds another even more critical and to Tufts Health Plan disturbing cost to production in this case. Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts is Tufts Health Plan's largest competitor in a brutally competitive and small market. Dey has not asked only for fee schedules pertaining to drug reimbursement but for provider contracts that show exactly what Tufts Health Plan pays its doctors, the very same doctors that

Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts negotiates with when all of these health insurers who are competitors set reimbursement rates, again, not just for drug prices but for the services that are rendered. There's absolutely no reason why simply because Tufts meets certain criteria of class membership in this case that it must deliver up to its largest competitor its provider contracts. That is the most sensitive, competitively sensitive proprietary information that Tufts has. There is no prior order or ruling in this case that would require such a result. Every time this Court or Judge Saris has ordered production from absent class members or potential absent class members, it satisfied itself that there is an actual need for this information and that there are no undo confidentiality concerns.

The Court has also frequently conditioned discovery of absent class members upon the defendants' payments of cost and expenses. On November 2<sup>nd</sup>, for example, this Court ordered the defendants to pay absent class members for the reasonable cost of transportation and related expenses, attorney's fees, and lost income involved in appearing for deposition. On January 27<sup>th</sup> this Court ordered Health Net to provide redacted claims data to the defendants as part of its core industry sample with the defendants to pay the cost of retrieval. We have offered actually to provide, before Blue Cross Blue Shield became a party to this case, we have offered to provide our fee

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schedules. We have offered to provide claims data and even sample provider contracts with proprietary information redacted. If the defendants would pay for that effort and if the confidentiality order that is currently existing in this case were tightened up in one respect and the respect that we ask for is this, that the expert certification on the highly confidential protective order would be tightened up to make sure that the expert also certifies essentially the same thing that in-house counsel certifies, that the expert that's reviewing this information has no business conflict of interest and that the expert is not involved in actually advising either health care providers or others negotiating with health care providers on reimbursement rates. Those suggestions were rejected by Dey.

We would also have no objection if discovery from

Tufts is actually ordered at all to describe in general terms

in a deposition how AWP actually factors into contract

negotiations generally as long as we're not required to

disclose to Blue Cross Blue Shield under any circumstances

directly or indirectly the precise terms of the deal that we

strike with our physician and physician groups. We would

actually have to consider seriously opting out of this class if

that would protect us and prevent us from having to disclose

that and that's a result to be avoided because that would allow

the defendants actually to be using discovery as a weapon--

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MS. JOSEPHSON: -- and to reduce potential claimants. So Dey has not agreed to this limited production or to payment of anything beyond claims data retrieval costs or to enhanced confidentiality protection and essentially stands by its subpoena even though it's overreaching in several respects. stands by a list of subject drugs that is far different and far broader than was attached to the consolidated order that Judge Saris issued on Monday. I'm willing to settle for fees schedules, claims data and sample contracts. Dey wants all of Tufts documents not only that reflect reimbursement for drugs but all documents reflecting anyone's thinking about the price of drugs and any communications with physicians about the price of drugs or the cost of drugs over the entire 14 year period that they're concerned about. This creates an unworkable burden for Tufts. We would have to look through every document we have to figure out if there is something that would potentially be responsive to that request.

According to Judge Saris the open question in this case is a simple one, is AWP relevant to health plans in connection with setting reimbursement rates with physicians for physician administered drugs? Dey Inc., the defendants, do not need 14 years of provider contracts, 14 years of communications with physicians, 14 years of committee meetings from defendants that are or from absent class members that they already have

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1	information from comparable ones. They just don't need this
2	information to answer that simple question. If there is to be
3	any discovery of Tufts Health Plan at all, we have a number of
4	conditions and I'd be happy to submit them in the form of a
5	proposed order but we would really
6	THE COURT: Well that's the next step. So let's
7	MS. JOSEPSON: Okay. We'd ask this Court to
8	seriously consider the position that we urging here that the
9	defendants have what they need now with the representative
10	party named as a party and with the comparable discovery from
11	Harvard Pilgrim. Thank you.
12	THE COURT: All right, on behalf of Fallon? Do you
13	want to respond?
14	MR. PALERMO: However Your Honor would prefer.
15	THE COURT: No, we'll do it one on one so go ahead.
16	MR. PALERMO: Okay.
17	THE COURT: I'll hear you.
18	MR. PALERMO: Your Honor, with respect to the issues
19	relating to the confidentiality because of that information,
20	those issues were already raised and addressed by the Court in
21	the Health Net motion to compel where the Court ruled on
22	January 27 <sup>th</sup> of last year ruling that the confidentiality order
23	is in place to protected third parties, Your Honor, and we
24	believe that the orders that are currently in place to provide

sufficient protection to third party payers including Tufts and

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the other third party plans.

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With respect to the issue of the burden, Your Honor, again, we're looking at the complaint. The scope of the complaint is what it is, Your Honor, and the allegations in the case go to the issues we've identified in our request, we've narrowed the request. We're willing to try and work with Tufts and the other entities to resolve them. And, Your Honor, I think the experience with respect to the plans that it previously responded to subpoenas is inconsistent with the representations about the burden that Tufts identifies. with respect to the issue of Blue Cross Blue Shield Massachusetts, Your Honor, given their size in Massachusetts, we think that the other subpoenas and information from the other plans are necessary to get the cross section that we've The different size plans, their knowledge if we identified. can demonstrate that plans that are smaller than Blue Cross Blue Shield have knowledge concerning an understanding of what AWP is and how they go about reimbursing, obviously I think that's highly relevant to the case and not-for-profit plans aren't exempt from the discovery but just because they're not for profits. Your Honor, I think consistent with the Court's prior rulings we're entitled to get this discovery and with respect to the burden issues, Your Honor, I think that we can work with Tufts to try and resolve those issues consistent with getting the discovery that's been ordered in prior instances.

1 Thank you, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: All right. Do you want to reply briefly? MS. JOSEPHSON: Could I just very, very briefly. I 3 4 just wanted to point out because counsel for Dey referenced the 5 action that you took on the Health Net issue, this is the 6 transcript of that hearing is attached to document 1940-1 at 7 Exhibit E, and in that hearing it was very clear that one of 8 the factors that the defendants brought forward to convince you 9 to order discovery from Health Net was that there was no 10 competitive relationship between Health Net and any of the 11 parties in the case, also, that the defendants only sought a 12 representative sample of contracts and that is sample not what 13 their position is here. Thank you. 14 THE COURT: All right, on behalf of Fallon? 15 MR. SATURLEY: Thank you, Your Honor, William 16 Saturley on behalf of Fallon Community Health Plan. Fallon has 171,000 members, Your Honor, and they are largely located in 17 18 Worcester County in the Commonwealth. My brothers have already 19 ably dealt with whether or not there's a benefit to the 20 defendants of pursuing this subpoena issuance, and so I will 21 certainly pass over that other than I endorse the arguments 22 that have been made by Attorney Nalven. 23 We've only been involved in this, my law firm, since 24 December 22<sup>nd</sup> and so there's been an awful lot--

THE COURT: You're lucky.

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MR. SATURLEY: --to try to catch up with, and I'm hoping you'll let me stay lucky, Your Honor, and grant our motion because from our standpoint while the subpoena that was served on Fallon maybe a narrowed subpoena it's quite significant. It asks for in essence if read largely and on its face, it essentially asks for every piece of paper that Fallon has generated or collected in one form or other for the past 14 years.

The first document request seeks all schedules disclosing the amounts reimbursed to physicians for any services rendered or drugs administered. Your Honor, the way that Fallon does its business is it signs a separate contract with every physician or every entity that employs physician or every provider every year. That's on average 8,000 contracts per year times 14 years is approximately 110 to 120,000 contracts. In order to determine and to go through the process of reviewing those contracts to strike them for privilege, to determine whether they were responsive at all, to worry about the commercial information that my sister has addressed, would require just in and of itself the equivalent of 50,000 hours worth of work. Fallon cannot meet that burden. That's just the first category of 12.

The second category, for instance, please give us all electronic claims data, in essence is what it says. Fallon receives tens of thousands of electronic claims every day. In

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order to comply with a request that would entail a review of millions of claims. There is no electronic computer search mechanism that would allow us to respond to the subpoena and go through the process we would need to in order to determine if those records were compliant, determine if there was information in there that we should not produce. So, again, we're talking a manual review process. Fallon has already told you in the context of the companies that are involved here is very small. It has a total of 525 employees, 200 of them in the administrative capacity. They're all very busy. The affidavit of Daniel Conquer, which is document number 2783, sets forth the other things that Fallon is doing today. is trying to convert all of its records and answer multiple inquiries just with regards to the Medicare Part D change that was made with regards to the health reinsurance business as of January 1. Fallon is also preparing for a Medicaid site visit upcoming. Fallon is undergoing a Department of Insurance investigation right now, an annual site visit. Fallon is preparing for its two week audit in order to file its 501(c)(3) information, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. Fallon's staff are working up to 80 hours a week now to comply with their existing obligations. To undertake any response to the subpoena as stands or even as what might, from your situation might appear to be a reasonable accommodation, why not do it for instance for the past three years all the records on site

as opposed to iron mountain still remains an overwhelming and unreasonable burden to Fallon.

I will say that we have communicated with counsel for Dey. They have been polite. They have been responsive. We haven't had any problem talking with each other, but we are up against the unassailable fact to respond to the subpoena either as stated or as modified in a way that would be acceptable to Dey is an incredible, unreasonable burden to a very small company. And we ask under those circumstances that you just say, that's not necessary, the subpoena on Fallon is squashed. Thank you.

MR. PALERMO: Your Honor--

THE COURT: Clearly the theme all the way across the board with all three entities is burden here.

MR. PALERMO: Well, Your Honor, in the last argument counsel's argument seemed to be that any response would be too burdensome because they're too busy with all the other things that they have to do. What we've tried to do with our narrowed request, Your Honor, is narrow them to exactly the same discovery that Your Honor has permitted on numerous prior occasions. The Court has previously ordered discovery from Blue Cross Blue Shield and Mutual of Omaha even though they're small plans. Small plans are particularly relevant here with respect their knowledge of reimbursement and their methodology, and they're highly relevant to the allegations that are at the

heart of this case, Your Honor. And we have really tried to narrow those requests and tried to be consistent with what's been permitted over and over again. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I'll take the morning recess at this time. All right, 10 minutes.

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THE COURT: All right, having given the matter some further thought and having heard extensive argument in reference to docket entries 1907, 1909, 1910, 1914, 2005 and 2091, I will grant the plaintiffs' motion for protective orders in those individual motions, and I will grant the motions to quash as well. Having reevaluated the situation and having heard really very extensive argument on burdensomeness today, I believe that the presence of Blue Cross Blue Shield in the litigation at this time does change things, and I feel that the oppressiveness of the burden as has been outlined by counsel for the three health plans is quite dramatic. I'm also concerned about the issues of confidentiality. I think there are serious confidentiality issues here in a competitive situation, and for that reason I'm very much concerned about the rights of the non-parties and, therefore, grant the motions.

All right, I believe we have one remaining motion and that is 1820, which is plaintiffs' motion to compel production

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name of Aranesp among others which is a competitor of the drug Procrit which is a drug manufactured by Johnson and Johnson.

These drugs are chemically identical. And I raised that with Your Honor at the outset just to assure you that as Your Honor knows the drugs that are at issue in the cases has changed—

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

--have changed over the course of the MR. NALVEN: case but the heartland of the case has always been physician administered drugs where there's either therapeutic or chemical identity and so Amgen's manufacture of Aranesp makes Amgen a central focus of the AWP MDL. I think the papers candidly submitted by both parties fairly fully explore the issues for Your Honor but I'll summarize briefly. The plaintiffs served several document requests on Amgen beginning in late 2003 and into early 2004, including what might be referred to as a summary or omnibus request in March of 2004. There was no production by Amgen at that time. The papers I think by both sides sort of identify a series of communications that Your Honor probably doesn't want to get bogged down in about who acted first and who acted next, but I think what's significant to understand is that by May of 2005 plaintiffs were closely focused on obtaining discovery from Amgen and in fact on May 26th of 2005 my partner Steve Berman provided counsel for Amgen with a very detailed memo, it was actually an internal memo but it was provided without waiver, and I think for that reason

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counsel did not attach it to his papers. But it was a very detailed memo identifying the categories of documents that would satisfy plaintiffs in connection with the earlier document request.

At the time that we filed this motion, which was October of 2005, plaintiffs still had not received any production from Amgen of a documentary nature. Plaintiffs had only received some transactional data. Now remember that at the time that we filed that motion, the discovery cutoff for Track 2 which is still in place, although there's a motion pending concerning this matter, was December 3rd, and even as recently, I think shortly after the motion was filed Amgen did begin to produce some documents. As of a couple of days ago I'm told by one of my colleagues that Amgen has produced about 43,000 pages of documents and has represented that it believes its production to be complete. We believe the production to be far, far, far from complete. As Your Honor knows the primary focus in terms of company of my work in this proceeding has been Glaxosmithkline and I can tell you that Glaxosmithkline, for example, produced in excess of 3,000,000 pages of documents.

THE COURT: Yes, but how can you say it until you've really taken a look?

MR. NALVEN: Well, we are taking a look, Your Honor, but at this point we can really identify for you one very

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specific and very troubling issue in this case or actually I would take two specific and troubling issues. The first is that as a result of the very, very late production and what we believe to be, we know to be a partial production, we don't know how partial, at this point plaintiffs have been very seriously prejudiced. We have discovery - the discovery period already ended and we're only beginning to receive documents now. Except for some initial 30(b)(6) depositions we were unable to take depositions that were meaningful because we didn't have documents. Amgen, whatever its excuses for not producing documents prior to let's say May of 2005, certainly by May there was no question that it was very clear what it is we were looking for, and sat on our requests for an additional period of time and in fact did not begin producing until we In our motion we are asking for sanctions which will allow us not only to obtain documents more quickly but also will send the message to Amgen and defendants that the Court is not going to tolerate violations of CMO's and discovery obligations.

The second issue that is of very special concern,

Your Honor, is the time period that Amgen claims it has to

produce documents with respect to. Amgen has taken the

position in this case that it need only produce documents for

the period 1997 to 2001 or sort of creeping into 2002. Sort of

at the last exchange between one of my colleagues and Amgen's

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counsel, Amgen's counsel said that it would return to its client to see whether that position could be modified, but that position is inconsistent with the complaint in this case which seeks data and documents since 1991. The conduct of other defendants in the case, including Glaxosmithkline which for example Your Honor produced documents from 1991, and it's inconsistent most importantly with Judge Saris' recent class certification order which certifies a class for the period 1991 to 2005. Plaintiffs need this critical information from this critical defendant promptly, a full production promptly for the entire class period. So in addition to, among the sanctions that we seek, Your Honor, among the relief that we seek in terms of prompt production is a full and complete production that at this point is now within the next 60 days in order to review the documents and prepare for further testimonial discovery. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, I'll hear you, Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: Thank you, Your Honor. First, I think the Court needs to focus on what it has before it. The motion that was filed in October was a motion for sanctions based on essentially what plaintiffs claim was Amgen's complete refusal to conduct discovery. And the documents that were attached to our briefs, let me make clear that there was no waiver, objects were timely filed, they were all pursuant to express understandings and agreements with plaintiffs' counsel, not Mr.

Nalven but his other lawyers in his office, and that there is in fact a documented record of that exchange.

We, also I think, and this is important in thinking through other sanctions are at all appropriate in this context, Amgen did early on push for a meet and confer as of last December and it did take five months for a sit down and a final meeting with Mr. Nalven's partner to get the list that he described, the detailed list that narrowed the production, in fact narrowed the production in order to avoid the 3,000,000 page production that Mr. Nalven commented about from another defendant in the Track 1 case. Our purpose was to focus it, narrow it, make it tight so that it's not a strict, you know, a broad data dump. The data was provided within a month of that time pursuant to a request to modify the original data request that had been made. That took time with the experts, and we began reviewing over the summer.

The production was made beginning of October and it was made in fact the day after plaintiffs had filed their motion to compel. Had they called and said we're about to file a motion to compel, we would have said we're filing our documents Monday. But the document production began in October, which was consistent with our representations to Judge Saris in connection with the scheduling issue that was filed in late September and early October on Track 2 discovery, and it continued on a rolling production through December and

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completed in January. We are substantially completed the production of the limited discovery requests that were the result of a meet and confer with Mr. Berman in May.

So, first, with respect to the motion to compel on for sanctions with respect to discovery, Amgen believes that it did work in good faith to resolve issues, that the parties understood that and the production proceeded accordingly. And in fact, had we gotten in December of 2004 where we were in May of 2005, it would have all been over by July and none of us would be here this morning.

With respect to the two troubling issues that Mr. Nalven refers to, the timing of production and the effect on discovery scheduling, that is precisely the issue before Judge Saris on two competing CMO's that were submitted in December of 2005. The plaintiffs use the same kinds of arguments with respect to defendants' productions, not just Amgen's, but a broad number of defendants, and requesting an extension of discovery till June. The defendants in the Track 2 have requested or suggested an extension to allow additional discovery through March. I think an important point there is that both parties understood and in fact Judge Saris in what has been called her holiday order understood that December 3rd wasn't likely to be the firm cutoff, that the parties, I think she said, shouldn't kill themselves over the holidays, and she was going to deal with scheduling after, my guess is after she

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dealt with the Track 1 house and put that in order that she'd then deal with Track 2 and the parties are waiting on that schedule from Judge Saris at this time.

On the timeframe issues, Your Honor, I do not believe that that is properly before the Court this morning. It is not the subject of the motion to compel. There is not a word in their motion to compel with respect to timeframe. And in fact, it was not something that was even discussed when Mr. Berman and Mr. Barley and I met by telephone back in May. The first occasion that the timeframe exception that Amgen put into its objection was back in 2004 and repeated in June of 2005 over initial production. The first reference to that was in a letter on January 9, 2006, about two weeks ago. And I think more important, more to point, we have been involved in meet and confers with Mr. Nalven's associate in the Seattle office, Rob Lopez, as late as Tuesday and have made I believe substantial progress on a number of the categories of documents and what accommodations could be made and Amgen would be willing to make.

In light of Judge Saris' order with respect to the Track 1 class certification, the plaintiffs have now taken the position that discovery must be from 1991 through January 1, 2006, through to the present, which is two - well, first of all it's beyond anything that's been requested of any other defendant in the case that I'm aware of beyond what they

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negotiated with other defendants and I think, frankly, beyond what Judge Saris probably contemplated. I don't believe that in certifying that class she was thinking about reopening discovery or reopening document productions for the Track 1 or the Track 2 defendants. I think that the key here is to focus on documents that are central to the timeframe of the alleged scheme that the plaintiffs have presented, which is 1997, five years prior according to the defendants through to the date of the filing of those first complaints in 2001 and 2002, and they will involve the core documents that, you know, that the plaintiffs need. Mr. Nalven mentioned Aranesp and Procrit; well Aranesp was preceded by a drug called Ibogen and Ibogen and Procrit are also competitive drugs, and there are clearly documents encompassed in our five year production that meet the plaintiffs' request and meet their needs with respect to showing if there was a competitive effect and how that competitive effect led to pricing.

THE COURT: Briefly.

MR. NALVEN: Your Honor, I think you can hear from both arguments that there is not really a great deal of dispute here, critical points. To begin with, counsel says that the motion before Your Honor doesn't cover the timeframe issue.

Well, of course the motion that was before Your Honor was before was served before any documents were produced. Clearly the timeframe issue is subsumed in a motion in which somebody,

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which is made in response to no document production. With respect to the timeframe itself, counsel does not dispute that the period for production ought to be the period set forth in Judge Saris' class certification order and doesn't dispute in any way the propriety of the demand for production from 1991 to The issue that he raises is whether the production ought 1997. to be, ought to end at the end of the class period or whether because some defendants who produced promptly in response to the omnibus request that was served in March of 2004, whether Amgen ought to get the same benefit that they did where on a defendant by defendant basis there have been different agreements and arrangements made depending on how the case proceeds. For example, with Glaxosmithkline we have an agreement that allowed Glaxosmithkline to forbear from producing its most recent transactional data pending summary judgment or some other milestone in the case.

In terms of the time at which or the deadline for production, as Your Honor knows there are motions before Judge Saris to extend that period of time. Plaintiffs now are helpless. We don't know what the period is but we know that it's going to be sometime in the next few months and we still don't have anywhere near a full production. So we request - one other point, Your Honor, Mr. Young said that he was involved in active, an active meet and confer discussion and I've talked extensively with my colleagues in Seattle about

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this, and my colleagues in Seattle have notified Mr. Young and have told me that while the discussions have been cordial, that at this point they're going nowhere and that there is no longer a fruitful meet and confer. Our position is that we need documents for the entire period and we need them in sufficient time to review them and to take some depositions.

THE COURT: What's your position, Mr. Young, on the completion of what you intend to produce at this time?

MR. YOUNG: Your Honor, the documents that Amgen produced in response to the narrowed request that Mr. Berman provided to us in May that is essentially complete. shortcomings that Mr. Nalven is referring to, I received my first notice of that last night in an email sent after hours to me to which I responded this morning from his associate in their Seattle office. They're not at issue this morning in any event. We're trying to work through with them, and I guess what I'm asking Your Honor is allow us to use the process that the local rules establish. We're trying to do that. recent conversation was on Tuesday of this week at which time I was promised to get a letter that I could provide my client and I, at least my position with Mr. Lopez was I want to review that with my client, I want to see what we can provide and what we can't or what we can agree on and there were categories that we agreed on that we would assent to. And as far as I'm concerned that process is still an open one, and if we need to

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    come back to the Court in two weeks or three weeks or whenever
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    we need to, we can do it at that time, but it's simply not ripe
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    at this time.
               THE COURT: Yeah, I think based on what's happened
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    this motion as it's framed presently is now moot, and if you
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    need to renew it you may. All right.
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               MR. YOUNG: I appreciate that, Your Honor. Thank
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    you.
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               THE COURT: I think that resolves everything that's
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    on the table for today. Any counsel want to raise anything
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    else?
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    (Pause)
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               THE COURT: All right. Then we stand in recess.
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              MR. NALVEN:
                            Thank you, Your Honor.
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## CERTIFICATION

I, Maryann V. Young, court approved transcriber, certify
that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official
digital sound recording of the proceedings in the
above-entitled matter.
February 24, 2006
Maryann V. Young